The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GILDER—April 4th, at Edgewood, Girgaum, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gilder, of a son.

WESTLAKE—April 5th, at 106 Malabar Hill, Mrs. Westlake, of a son, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. M. Tennis, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
,, Carwar	13	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Mangalore	18	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	23
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	27
,, Galle		,, Colombo	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,925 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gast, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

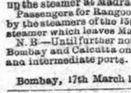
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.		Rewas.		Dharumtur.		Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	0	2	0	3	0	8	0	12
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	0	12	0	8	0	4	0	12
Second Class	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	8
Third Class	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	4

The Dharumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEARD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steam-ship "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places.

VERAWUL. DWARKA
MANGROLE, and
PORBUNDER. CUTCH MANDVIE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, taking Goods and Passengers, and starting from the Apollo Bunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street, opposite Kava Khana Lane.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR, KUTCH, AND KURRACHEE.

THE first-class S. S. "MANCHESTER" Captain T. Teasdale, having gone a thorough repair in the Government Dockyard, and coppered, will sail for the undermentioned Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th of April at noon precisely.

VERAVUL, DWARKA,
MANGROLE, CUTCH MANDAVIE,
PORBUNDER KURRACHEE.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SOONDERJEE WALJEE & Co., Cloth Market, near the Juma Musjid.

FOR HONGKONG.

(Touching at Singapore if inducement offers)

THE British Barque "ASIA," of 548 tons register. For Freight apply to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 10th instant.)

THE new Iron Clipper ship "ARDGOWAN," 1,282 tons register, classed A 1 at Lloyds, Alexander Kerr, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Ardgowan*.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "SLIEVE DONARD," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent of Ship *Slieve Donard*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 1st of April to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after the 7th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH INSTANT to 14TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1866 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmatic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, not distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 20
No. 2	...	...	...	...	,, 28
No. 3	...	...	...	...	,, 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Six Months in India. 2 vols. By Miss Mary Carpenter	Rs.	13 8
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	,,	5 12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns. 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations	,,	5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in Corpora Sano." By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	,,	2 12
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	,,	24 0
Engineering Field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks: or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E	,,	15 0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn	,,	2 12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition	,,	8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs	,,	3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. (Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition)	,,	5 12
——— Pendennis 2 vols. (Vols. 3 and 4 ditto)	,,	11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army	,,	4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton	,,	12 0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	,,	5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery	,,	9 8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.	,,	5 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size	,,	1 8
The Forlorn Hope. By Edmund Yates	,,	1 8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	,,	0 8
St. Ronan's well. By Sir W. Scott	,,	0 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	,,	0 12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	,,	1 8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.	,,	7 8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary	,,	60 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 5, for March, 1868 (a waltz, a galop, and 2 songs)	Rs.	1 0
Handel's Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke	,,	0 12
Waltz.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton	,,	1 8
Song.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover	,,	1 8
——— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels	,,	1 8
——— Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.	,,	1 8
——— There is no love like a mother's. Ballad	,,	1 4
——— The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin	,,	1 4
——— Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall	,,	1 8
——— Sing me that song again. By R. March	,,	1 8
——— Come home father. By H. Clay	,,	1 4
——— Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter	,,	1 8

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	,,	16 ,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	,,	18 ,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	,,	16 ,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	,,	16 ,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	,,	18 ,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	,,	16 ,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	,,	28 ,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	,,	6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	,,	7 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	,,	6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	,,	2 ,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Gregson and Belgrave	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyots West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	6	0
CHRISTY'S Dress Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, under the Local Fund Committee of Dhawar, Salary Rupees 100 per mensum, with One Rupee per diem as travelling allowance when out in the districts.

None need apply who are not acquainted with Surveying and Plan Drawing. A knowledge of English and Canarese or Marathi indispensable.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the President Local Fund Committee, Dharwar.

L. REID,
Collector and President, L. F. Committee.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, 20th March 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O," Office of this paper.

9th March 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1½ per cent on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to the Creditors on application personally or by Attorney on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at my Office on or after the 7th proximo.

WM. SIM, Trustee.

1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
600 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Buenos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim, not in presumption to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c, in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do. ,,	25 ,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do. ,,	21 ,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do. ,,	18 ,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do. ,,	16 ,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do. ,,	15 ,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do. ,,	13 ,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do. ,,	20 ,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	,,	26
Macon, ditto	,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto ,,	31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto ,,	26	,,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OFFICE of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION,) has been REMOVED to No. 42 MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 4th April 1868.

FOR SALE, MAHABULESHWAR POTATOES, best quality, in baskets of 4 maunds. Rs. 12 per basket.—Cash.
COLZA OIL, in drums of 5 Gallons. Rs. 12 per drum.—Cash. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned at Kurrachee in Sind as SHOPKEEPERS and GENERAL DEALERS, under the styles of PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE RAJKOTEWALLA and of CURSETJEE and JEHANGHEERJEE JAMSETJEE, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Monies due to, or from, the said Partnership will be received and paid by the undersigned, JEHANGHEERJEE JAMSETJEE, who continues the business on his own account.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1868.
JEHANGHEERJEE JAMSETJEE.
ARDASEER CURSETJEE.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 29th February 1868.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from office, under the provisions of the Articles of Association.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 16TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th April 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Manle.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	

Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Maragon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.
The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. P. VALLADARES.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1868.—Rs. 27. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY—Comprising MAMMALIA, BIRDS, REPTILES, FISHES, INSECTS. 3 vols. Royal 8vo.—Rs. 39.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HUNTER'S PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM OF ACCOUNTS for the use of Banking, Mercantile, and other Public Companies and Accountants, Auditors, Shareholders, &c.—Rs. 4-8.

NARRATIVE of a Journey to Shoa and an Attempt to visit Harrar. By Captain Barker, H. M.'s late Indian Navy. Issued from the Political Department, Bombay. Octavo.—Rs. 3.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WEALE'S ENGINEER'S, ARCHITECT'S, and CONTRACTOR'S Pocket Book, 1868.—Rs. 4-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK, 1868 Rs. 4-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADJUTANT'S GUIDE, compiled for the use of European Regiments serving in India. By Lieut. and Adjutant J. Ferguson, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers.—Rs. 5-4.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory, in which the words are traced to their ultimate sources, the Root or primary meaning inserted, and the other meanings given fully. By John Ogilvie, LL.D. *Three hundred wood engravings.*—Rs. 8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCHOLAR'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, being an abridgement of the above, comprising all purely English words in common use, for the use of Schools. By John Ogilvie, LL.D.—Rs. 4-4.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCHOOL ATLAS of General and Descriptive Geography. By A. KEITH-JOHNTON, containing 26 clear and correct coloured Maps and Index, half bound.—Rs. 9. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TALES FROM BLACKWOOD.—Twelve volumes, bound in cloth.—Rs. 13-8.
*** *The best collection of Tales ever published.*
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT Illustrated with many hundred Engravings. By Harvey. 3 volumes, 8vo. cloth.—Rs. 21.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF INDIA RUBBER GROUND SHEETS just received, size 10 feet by 7 feet. Price Rs. 35. This extra size will be found a great advantage to the Traveller.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

AIR BEDS of white vulcanized India-rubber cloth, by Macintosh, size 84 by 30 inches ... ... Rs. 50 0
Ditto ditto 88 by 30 inches 70 0
BELLOWS for inflating the above, per pair ... 6 0
AIR PILLOWS of the same material, as follows:—
18 by 18 inches Rs. 5-8, 18 by 24 inches... 7 0
18 by 22 „ „ 6-8, 18 by 26 „ ... 8 0
AIR CUSHIONS, SQUARE, 16 by 12 inches ... 5 8
Ditto ditto 16 by 14 „ ... 5 8
Ditto ditto 18 by 15 „ ... 6 0
AIR CUSHIONS, CIRCULAR, 18 inches in diameter 9 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THACKER, VINING & Co.—FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS. These should be in the possession of all Travellers who prize Health and Comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway Carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds. Price Rs. 40.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATER PROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES. These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of Clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a Water-proof package. Price Rs. 18.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOLDING CAMP ARM CHAIR with carpet back and seat; a most useful piece of tent furniture, combining lightness, strength, and extreme portability with real comfort. Rs. 16.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST TO HAND—
CHUBB'S Paper Boxes with Inkstand and Pen Tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½, by 6 inches deep, outside Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11, by 7 „ „ ... 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½, by 7½ „ „ ... 40 0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, Stationery, Blotting Folio, Inkstand, &c. &c.
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside ... 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „ „ ... 60 0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large Folio, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c.—
Size 19½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside ... 55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes... ... ... 15 0
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES with Tray complete—
No. 0, 7½ by 4½, by 3 deep, outside... ... 16 0
No. 1, 8½ by 5½, by 3½ „ „ 18 0
No. 2, 9½ by 6, by 3½ „ „ 20 0
No. 3, 1 1½ by 6½, by 4½ „ „ 22 0
No. 4, 11½ by 7, by 5 „ „ 25 0
No. 5, 13 by 7½, by 5½ „ „ 28 0
CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, Japanned Tin—
No. 1, 13 by 9, by 8½ deep, outside ... 32 0
No. 2, 14½ by 10, by 10 „ „ ... 25 0
No. 3, 16 by 11½, by 11 „ „ ... 28 0
No. 4, 18 by 13, by 13 „ „ ... 32 0
No. 5, 20 by 15, by 15 „ „ ... 38 0
No. 6, 23½ by 17½, by 16½ „ „ ... 45 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE, OR ZOETROPE, PRICE—Rs. 18.

Extracts from Opinions of the Press.
"The most curious optical Instrument that ever amused a Christmas party. Some of its combination are utterly inexplicable."—*Times.*
"Nothing more amusing has been seen for a long time."—*Daily News.*
"The most mirth-exciting and amusing Optical Instrument ever discovered. It is a perfect wonder, and applicable to scientific purposes as well as amusement."—*Sun.*
"It is a most extraordinary Instrument, and the effects it produces are irresistibly comic. It is so simple that it can be worked from a drawing-room table. It will afford plenty of mirth for the forthcoming Christmas parties."—*Standard.*
"This ingenious Optical apparatus will as much surprise the philosopher as delight the child."—*Advertiser.*
"We cannot attempt to describe how the results are produced; suffice it to say they will keep any Christmas party in high glee."—*Star.*
"The 'Wheel of Life' is an endless fund of enjoyment for young and old. The motions are most remarkable, and some quite inexplicable."—*Scotchman.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.
JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24 MEADOW STREET, BOMDAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that (in addition to their former large Stock) they have just landed ex s. s. *Rangoon*, a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Coat Cases, Cigar Cases, and Overland Trunks; Courier and Hand Bags, Portable Chairs, Hunting and Driving Whips and Thongs, Ladies' Patent Spurs and Regulation Spurs, Trouser and Spur Chains, Buggy Reins and Rein Holders, Canvas Waterproof Leggings, &c.
Bombay, 6th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY, in the Firms carried on by the said Gokuldass Tokersey, Heerjee Tokersey, Jadowjee Tokersey, and Gokuldass Jewraz,—in Bombay under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY, at Vingorla under the name of MUTHOORADASS GOKULDASS, and at Belgaum under the name of HEERJEE TOKERSEY—CEASED on and from THIS DAY by the consent of all the Partners thereof; and the said Firms of MATHOORADASS GOKULDASS at Vingorla, and of HEERJEE TOKERSEY at Belgaum, will from THIS DAY be CARRIED ON by the REMAINING PARTNERS thereof, the said HEERJEE TOKERSEY, JADOWJEE TOKERSEY and GOKULDASS JEWRAJ on their own account and for their own benefit; and the firm hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY will from THIS DAY be carried on under the name of GOKULDASS TOKERSEY and COMPANY by the said Heerjee Tokersey, Jadowjee Tokersey and Gokuldass Jewraj, for their own benefit and on their own account.
The Debts and Liabilities relating to the dealings of the said old Firms of Gokuldass Tokersey in Bombay, of Mathooradass Gokuldass at Vingorla, and of Heerjee Tokersey at Belgaum, and the Outstandings due to such Firms will be paid and received by the said HEERJEE TOKERSEY, JADOWJEE TOKERSEY, and GOKULDASS JEWRAJ.—Dated this 4th day of April 1868.

ગોકલદાસ તોકરસી.
GOKULDASS TOKERSEY,
હીરજી તોકરસી.
HEERJEE TOKERSEY,
જાદવજી તોકરસી વ હીરજી તોકરસી.
JADOWJEE TOKERSEY, by Heerjee Tokersey,
ગોકલદાસ જીવરાજ.
GOKULDASS JEWRAZ.

DON'T READ THIS!
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D.C.M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
MONDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1868.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHING—
There are three muscles to draw the mouth up, and only one to draw it down; which signifies that we are to laugh three times as much as we cry. Laughing promotes digestion, by jarring the internal organs. Every organ in the human system requires exercise to maintain it in health, hence laughing was intended to regulate the internal organs. Many people resort to medicine to restore that which might be remedied by a hearty laugh. Laughing equalises the circulation and produces a general excitement of the system, highly conducive to health.
As an instance of this, observe the rosy hue of a young lady's cheek after indulging in a hearty laugh. Some people laugh in their sleeves, and some behind the door; these are smothered laughs, and are highly injurious to the system. There are many other laughs, such as the giggle, the snicker, the twist of the mouth, &c., &c., all of which are spurious, and injurious. The true and genuine laugh, which counteracts the blues, ennui, and many other complaints prevalent amongst those who are exiles in the GORGEOUS EAST, will be administered by
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
numbering
NINE FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS.
Engagement of
HERR STEINHART,
Solo Clarionett and Contra Bass.
DECIDED SUCCESS
of
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,
who will appear in a Selection of their
EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE
of
CLASSICAL MUSIC.
Wit, Fun, Mirth, Frolic, Music, and FRIVOLOITY.
DAVE CARSON,
will again appear in his new and original character, (which was received with unbounded applause on Saturday night), entitled,
GRANDFATHER BEN;
or,
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO;
Acknowledged by the Press to be an Impersonation equal to
THE BENGALEE BABOO.
PROGRAMME KO DHEKHO.
PART FIRST.
MADAMOISELLE SEMELADIS
Will preside at the Pianoforte.
MEDLEY OVERTURE—*Faust*,.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS,—*We're the boys for pleasure*.....Company.
MY OWN MY BEAUTIFUL,.....Mr. W. Burton.
BONES'S COURTSHIP,.....Dave Carson.
DAISY DELL,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
POOR AUNT DINAH,..... „ G. Southam.
DREAMING OF ANGELS,..Messrs. Carson Burton, Herberte and Southam.
Finale to Part First,
MOLL ROW! KWATCHK!! PHUTT!!!
DAVE CARSON.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
Ballad—THOU ART SO NEAR, (Reichart)...Mr. S. Herberte
Clarionet Solo—NORMA, ...Herr Steinhart
DAVE CARSON
will then appear in his Original Characteristic Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN:
or,
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.
VIOLIN SOLO.....*Fantasia, Il Trovatore*, ...Verdi,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS:
Pianoforte Accompaniment,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.
Couplets de la Coupe—(Galatea,)
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.
The Second Part will Conclude with the Wonderful Performance of
THE DWARFS.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART THIRD
will commence with an
OUTRAGEOUS BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED,
THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,
in which
DAVE CARSON.
will introduce his Wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,
DAVE CARSON.
The Flower of the Abyssinian Army, by
DAVE CARSON'S FLOCK.
And as
THEODORE,
has not been seen yet,
Of course he
Will not be
X. I. B.
T. E. D.
The Performance will conclude with the
WARRIORS,
NEW SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
THEODORE SKEDADDLE.
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	6
Stalls.....	„	4
Upper Circle.....	„	3
Pit.....	„	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.
Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the
AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 10th and 13th instant:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. FISHER, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th April 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company have opened GOODS OFFICES at DHOLLERA, WUDWAN, LIMREE, and VEERUMGAUM, from whence Cotton can be booked direct at very moderate rates to Bombay. Railway Receipts will be had on the spot there.
Goods of all description will also be booked direct from Pattun and Deesa to Bombay, and *vice versa*.
Particulars as to Rate &c., can be obtained by referring to our Agents at the abovementioned Offices, or to us, at Bombay and Ahmeadad, respectively.
By order,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents.
Bombay, Carting Agent's Office, 6th April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.
UPON hearing MR. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the SIXTH of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to MR. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit or any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jame Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.
M. R. WESTROPP.
RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

PROCLAMATION. BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1868 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, and committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 3rd day of April 1868, and in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.
Dickinson, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Brice, Brigadier General, Commanding Nagpoor Force, on medical certificate from Kamptee.
DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.
Foord, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cummins, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Abyssinia.
Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon, Meywar, P. A., on leave, to England.
Hutchison, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department, on duty, to Poona.
Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, to Poona.
Holloway, Captain, 91st Highlanders, on leave, to Regimental Depot, to England.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Westropp, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Churchward, Captain, 16th Lancers, on duty, to Regimental Depot, to England.
Morse, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
„ Liverpool.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 12 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 4	Sumatra (s) ..	Brown	Suez, Mar 23.
	S. S. Thurston ..	Snow	Newport, Nov. 12.
	Cora Lynn	Lamont	Liverpool, Nov. 2.
	Hera	Buchholodt ..	Singapore, Feb. 1.
	Robert Seddon ..	French	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Hydroe	Cruchton	Annesley Bay, Feb. 20.
	West Riding ...	Hopgood	Glasgow, Nov. 6.
	Hurricane	Johnston ...	Newcastle, Jan. 8.
	Simla	Forer	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
	Castiglioni	Sayers	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
	Genii	Kenna	Mauritius, Feb. 24.
	Edwin Fox	Black	London, Nov. 14.
	Adler	Schmidt	Shields, Nov. 1.
	Robert Kitson....	Russell	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
	Coldstream	Ponsonby	Singapore, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 4	Sea King	Ferrell	Liverpool.
	Fleur de Lis	Thomson	Liverpool.
	Salsette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Agamemnon	Marder	Vingorla.
	Bengal (s).....	King.	Vingorla.
	Sam Mendel	Murdock	Liverpool.
	Red Jacket	Pope	Annesley Bay.

Ship *Tennyson*, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

THE strictures passed by us on recent occasions as to the lavish expenditure of the Guicowar of Baroda seem to have had some effect, for the Bankers having declined to make him any further advances, and the Guicowar being pressed on all sides (to say nothing of the cost of the barbarous cheddur) has discontinued the allowance of a portion of the daily expenditure in alms amongst Mahomedan and other beggars, which alms are calculated to amount annually to about 25 lacs and he contemplates a total discontinuance of this ill-judged and misapplied charity. He is also desirous of selling 25 out of the 100 elephants which are kept in support of his dignity and for his diversion. We are glad to see the correctness and justice of our remarks thus recognised. Although the Resident wrote a report of his ideas on the subject of the very suspicious death of the old Dewan, and contrary to the customary reticent usage had the document duly published, yet he has never answered or noticed any of our strictures on the extravagance of the Guicowar, the insolvency of his State, the deportation of State funds and treasure to foreign lands, the late increase of ground rent to supply the wants of his impoverished treasury, &c., &c.—which are matters of far greater moment, because of more general application, than the suspicious death of a single individual, and we therefore assume that our assertions are founded on fact, and rejoice to perceive improvements attempted in consequence thereof.

THE Indian Army, or what passes for it, is at this moment in a condition bearing a strong resemblance to a pianoforte without keys, or a carriage without shafts or pole. It is an army void of junior officers, while its senior officers are largely employed as a species of head clerks in civil capacities, and even those who do remain on regimental or brigade duty cannot rely upon the troops under their command, all the while those troops are officered, after a fashion as we venture to believe alien troops never yet were. A reduction from thirty-six down to six (there are very seldom more) European officers to a regiment—those thirty-six having belonged to it, grown up in the service while with it, thoroughly known and loved it, and being familiar with the faces, names, histories, and characters of their men; these six or eight, as the case may be, as a rule, not belonging to the regiment they are with, not staying with it long when they have joined it, aware of that, when they are with it, as are the men whom they command, ignorant of the latter, indifferent to them, as the latter, if less ignorant, are equally indifferent to them—has produced just what one might have expected—just what one might have foretold would have been produced, viz.—incompetency, distrust, indifference; and the attachment of the very worst reputation to it which an army can possibly sustain, viz. that of being of little or no intrinsic worth. If war be spoken of in these days, it is a danger against which one does not, as one would naturally be supposed to do, refer one's dread of it, for consolation to the army, but rather to the improbability of such an emergency arising. This is a curious state of things, it must be confessed. Conceive the retention of three large armies, which even their own officers do not put any faith in. It is like a man preferring two halves of a walking staff to a whole one. The men who comprise our natives soldiers are doubtless just as good now as ever they were; and if clothed insanely are, at any rate, better armed and more scientifically drilled. They are tolerably numerous too. Not enough so, doubtless, to cope with a Russian invasion in the north-west, in case of an absence of reinforcements from England, by reason of our own troops being engaged in Europe; but still numerous enough to form an efficient numerical *nucleus*, round which to gather fresh levies. It is in the matter of officering these troops that their efficiency is so terribly hampered. The half dozen or so European officers, who are now considered sufficient for each regiment, as doubtless they are, in the sense of native officers performing the mere regimental *routine* work while in garrison, would be a source of weakness rather than otherwise in actual warfare. Being mounted, they would be far less capable of stimulating and encouraging their men than if on foot, they would form easy targets for the enemy's marksmen, and if killed their fall would be apparent to the whole regiment. In rallying dispirited troops, especially would they fail, while in any storming work, they would, although then of necessity compelled to lead on foot, be too few to effect much, since the very first discharge to which they were exposed, might leave the regiment under the command of a couple or so of officers, who, if a panic did set in, could not possibly do much to arrest it. Indeed, it might so happen, in these days of accuracy, and rapidity of fire, that before the push came, the whole of the officers of a regiment might be placed *hors de combat*, in which case, without any reflection being intended upon the native troops, we venture to believe that such a regiment would retreat. The peculiar, dogged obstinacy, which is needful to induce troops of any nationality to press forward over a difficult breastwork under a storm of modern musketry, is not a common possession with most; and in the absence of good leadership, may be said to be wanting in all. Imagine, for example, such a storm as that of Badajoz, being undertaken by regiments led on by half a dozen officers only, of whom, not impossibly, one half were indifferent strangers to their men. Doubtless, it may be urged, that, in case of a severe pressure upon our military resources, such as we are implying, Staff Corps officers would be called in from their various civil or semi-civil appointments and provisionally attached to the regiments proceeding on active service. Thus Assistant Superintendents of Police, probationers in the Public Works Department, Revenue Surveyors and Forest Conservators, the Politicals, and so on, would be withdrawn from their martial occupations, (which, in the Public Works Department and Educational Department especially, are eminently qualified to keep alive in a soldier's bosom a passion for military glory, and to impress upon his memory the various duties and maxims needful for the guidance of a regimental officer) and attached to the regiments proceeding on service. These, with a handful of do-nothing field officers, fogies long past all idea of having anything to do but grumble, could no doubt be thrown in and so supply a species of *olla podrida* of officers to the regiments actively engaged; but so far from this resource affecting the matter inversely to the tenour of our argument, does it not rather prove the very matter upon which we are laying stress? If the regiments need these additional officers in time of war, why not give them to them in time of peace? Because,—perhaps, we are told,—it is more economical not to do so, unless the chance of warfare becomes imminent, (and, as being virtually masters of Hindustan, with no foe before us with whom the police could not deal, unless it be a hypothetical Russian invasion of the Punjaub, that chance is an exceedingly remote one) the expense which a return, or a partial return, to the old system would occasion, had better be delayed, until such time as that now remote chance looms up a little more distinctly. But in that case, why not economise at the other end, and reduce numbers instead of efficiency. Surely a smaller force, thoroughly efficient in its organization, would be preferable to a larger one, anything but efficient, but costing precisely the same amount of money to keep it up. There are, indeed, anomalies so astounding as one sits down to take a calm survey of the present constitution of the once famous, once efficient Indian Army, for the eye to dwell upon, that one is lost in wonder at the fact of their existence being tolerated, as they have been for these years past. It is not so much that an inefficient Indian Army is a matter likely to excite of itself the interest of the British Legislators, it is the fact that it is costly as well as inefficient, and that money is being thrown away for a substance, of which we barely get the shadow, that one would have supposed the practical, money-loving Briton would have risen up against wrothfully, instead of indolently leaving alone. Possibly he is not aware of the fact, if so, possibly a short period may suffice to render him painfully aware of it; and that, too, at a period when the knowledge will come least pleasantly upon him.

As to suggesting any remedy, that is a matter which, by everybody, and from all parts of India, for years past, has been done to the same effect. In the press and in society, in the privacy of official conversation and openly at mess, and wherever men who are interested in the question happen to congregate, the cry is one, and universal. Repeal the acts of reorganization, and once more reorganize the Native Indian Army, placing it upon the old footing, excepting, perhaps, that the officers need not be quite so numerous, nor the artillery confided to any other hands than those of Europeans. It is a considerable error to suppose that, by re-substituting European officers for native officers in the higher branches of regimental work, the latter would be very much distressed. A subedar major of course loves his rank to an extent, but to no great extent. It confers upon him no social distinction in the privacy of the lines; and cannot afford him much satisfaction in the presence of a higher caste private, when the uniform is laid aside. But, for the increased pay which it brings, and higher pension which it holds out for him to look forward to, it is prized; and this *is* just the point, which need not be affected by any measures, which would depose the native officers from their present command of companies. Hold out well paid and well pensioned posts to the attainment of meritorious sepoys, and titular rank with them sinks into quite a secondary consideration. Let his own rank be what it may, it will not lead him to compare himself with the junior European officers. He does not desire to do so. Good pay and liberal pension is his chief concern—guarantee him those, and the more European officers he has in his regiment the better he likes it, even though by such being appointed he would be deprived of some of his more responsible and dignified duties. A Royal Indian army, modelled after the old model with some few reservations, commissions in which bearing the same consideration as those to European regiments, exchange under certain restrictions being permitted, without being encouraged, and the arms, and tactics of the two armies placed on an equality, is universally held to be the only real remedy for the present pitiable state of things, the only real way of conferring upon India a local army worthy of the name. If to this measure were added a common-sense system of clothing the men—a system adapted to their customs and to the climate—we might, with the aid of modern inventions in the matter of musketry, create an army of aliens, such as history has hitherto presented no parallel to. As the case stands now, the same may be said of it in a reversed sense. Even the Negro regiments in the West Indies are efficiently officered.

OUR Commercial correspondent states that five names have been sent out from London to the Board of Directors here of candidates for the Office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bombay. These five names we learn were sent out some time ago, and the mail which has just arrived has brought with it a reduced list of three names out of the five. It is believed that the successful candidate will be Mr. Balfour.

THE *Englishman*.—We understand that Mr. George Turnbull, late Chief Engineer to the East Indian Railway, has been sent out to Bombay by the Secretary of State for India to survey the Great Indian Peninsula line, and to report upon the bridges and viaducts at the Bhore Ghaut, and other places that have shown symptoms of premature decay.

THE *Mofussilite*.—We hear that Mr. Massey will leave Calcutta for England *via* Bombay on the 10th April, accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. Onslow.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	..	Old	..	172 to 175
Akote	..	..	..	
Khandeish...	..	..	..	169 to 165
Barsee	..	..	..	
Dhollera ...	..	..	..	195 to 200
Bhowunggur	..	..	..	
Broach	...	..	..	195 to 197
Vingorla	..	..	..	185 to 190
Compta	..	..	..	185 to 190
Dharwar Sawginned		..	..	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	208 to 210
Akote	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	225 to 230
Dhollera	..	..	..	222 to 225
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	
Veeravul..	..	..	..	190 to 205

Ready Sales... ... ... 750 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 300 „
Market strong—good demand.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF THE 45TH REGIMENT AT ZOULLA.

A Zoulla correspondent sends us the following:—

ZOULLA, 23RD MARCH.

There has been nothing sensational during the past week, except rumours daily going about regarding the release of the prisoners and Theodore's great army. All the European troops have left this, except a battery of Artillery. Four companies of the 45th Foot under Major Griffin were at Koomaylee on the railway works, two of which have now proceeded to the front. I am sorry to say that the men of the 45th at Koomaylee "struck work" last Monday, 16th. It appears that they had to turn out at half past 5 every morning to work till a quarter to 12, and again from a quarter to 3 in the afternoon till half

of loyalty, however, still burns very brightly in British bosoms, and a great crowd of people waited patiently along the line of road in St. James's Park from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, to see the Prince return. His Royal Highness looks in remarkably good trim, and has all the appearance of a man who takes life very easily and enjoys himself to the utmost; the Princess, too, seems to have almost entirely recovered from her severe illness. There was little or no cheering that I could hear, not because the Prince and Princess are by any means unpopular, but because, I suppose, they go so much about now, that the Londoners think it would be bad taste to make much fuss about them. After the drawing-room was over, it became known that the Queen would drive through the Park, and there was soon a thick gathering of curious sight-seers all the way up Constitution Hill from the Palace gates. Her Majesty was a very long time coming out, but at last our patience was rewarded with the sight of an open carriage and four, escorted by a dozen Hussars, issuing from the gateway. The Queen had one of the Princesses by her side, and both bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the very hearty cheering with which they were received. Her Majesty was, as usual, dressed in black, but she looked in good health and spirits and did not appear to have been at all overcome by the fatigues of the day. The servants in scarlet livery with the carriage had each a band of crape over the left arm. But the public does not resent these signs of mourning so impatiently now that, the Queen has nerved herself to the performance of her duties as the head of English society; and there is this year a tone of sincerity and warmth in the expressions of loyalty one hears on every side which has long been wanting in England.

The *Express* made a day or two ago, "on respectable authority," the startling announcement that the Earl of Mayo will probably succeed Sir John Lawrence as Governor General of India. I should fancy such an appointment would hardly be ventured upon even by the present Ministry. In the old days, the Governor Generalship was regarded as an employment specially designed by Providence to afford the means of converting poor Scotch or Irish Peers into wealthy Peers of Great Britain, and, if there were the remotest chance that Lord Mayo, when he had been promoted to be Viceroy of India, would turn out another Wellesley or Dalhousie, the continuance in his case of the ancient practice would not be indefensible. But the present Secretary for Ireland gave a perfectly just description of himself, when in his speech last Tuesday he said:—"That individual has never aspired to any other character than that of an Irish country gentleman, who has devoted some years of his life to what he believes to be the service of his country in Parliament." He is a respectable average politician, and nothing more; and, though it is true that opportunities often bring men out in a way that their previous career would never have led one to expect, still it is not too much to say that a man cannot sit twenty years or so in the House of Commons without allowing the public to take a tolerably exact measure of his political capacities. It is true that Lord Mayo has risen, somehow or other, to the rank of a Cabinet Minister, but so, for that matter, has Sir John Pakington; and indeed in every Cabinet there are always some members who, like flies in amber, only make one wonder how the devil they got there. There are but three men in the Ministry—Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and Lord Cairns; none of the others have any pretension to statemanship of a high order, or any real claim to distinction. But it would be a dangerous experiment in our day to make a mere political partisan Governor General of India. The best thing that can be said for Lord Mayo is that his appointment would not be more objectionable than that of Sir Stafford Northcote. The Secretary of State for India is said to be a good accountant, and he has by his amiability conciliated the goodwill of some of the underlings in the India Office, who assiduously puff him in the press. It is said, "He is such a fair man—he listens to everybody"; but this is not a very valuable faculty for a ruler of men, unless after listening he can form a sound opinion of his own and act upon it vigorously. It is an odd instance of the irony of fate that Sir Stafford Northcote should be at the India Office while Lord Cranborne is only Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway. If one could but make them change places, it would be very much to the advantage of all concerned. Lord Cranborne certainly did and said some queer things when he was Secretary for India; but his eccentricities only arose from a very natural desire on his part to let the world see he had opinions of his own and would not be over-ruled by a Council. Place him at Calcutta with absolute power, and the only fear is that his policy will be, not too yielding, but too stern and imperious. Well-informed politicians say that he will certainly have the first offer of the Governor-Generalship; and it is certain that his proud aristocratic spirit will make him disdain to accept from Mr. Disraeli what would seem like a splendid bribe offered him to buy off his opposition in the House of Commons. Even his brother, Lord E. Cecil, has refused a place under the new Prime Minister. Had Lord Cranborne remained a younger son, no doubt he might have been tempted by the chance of the Indian Viceroyalty; but now that he is heir to a Marquisate, and has won a reputation as one of the few men of distinction in public life who can be trusted not to betray his followers, he would be a madman to forego his prospects at home for the gorgeous mockeries of an Eastern career.

The publication of the papers sent home by Sir John Lawrence on the comparative merits of English and native rule in India is delayed by the anxiety of the members of Council to write their own notes on these papers. There is a most amusing article in last Saturday's *Spectator* on the whole question. The writer puts the absurdity of the enquiry instituted by the Governor General in a very clear light; but, led away as usual by his love of pointing a contrast between Western and Eastern ideas, he talks of the feelings with which the Hindoos regard our innovations as if every man born in India were an Oriental Dr. Newman in religious enthusiasm and devotion to his faith. There are men knowing India well who do not hesitate to assert, on the other hand, that the mass of the people of that country are excelled by no other nation in indifference to all interests but those of the breeches pocket.

You will be glad to see that Mr. Badger and Colonel Rigby have at last succeeded in persuading Sir Stafford Northcote to send out Mr. Angelo to search for the supposed survivors of the wreck of the *St. Abbs* in Eastern Africa.

J. M. M.

ADEN.

ADEN, 22ND MARCH.

THE new postal arrangements provide, amongst other excellent things, that four mail steamers shall meet at Aden on or about every Saturday of the year. This concerted manœuvre came off yesterday with very fair precision. The *Mooltan*, from Calcutta and Madras, steamed in at daybreak, and was promptly followed by the *Rangoon* and *Candia* from Suez: these two steamers coming in within twenty minutes of each other. The fourth steamer, to account for, the *Columbian* from Bombay, made her appearance this morning, in company with the troop-ship *Malabar*. As most of these steamers stop here twenty-four hours, the large influx of visitors quite livens up the place and leads one to the conclusion that a really well situated and comfortable hotel would yield a splendid return, as any number of people would sleep on shore while the ships were coaling.

Apropos of mails, the last week's mail from England per *Simla* has been detained here nearly a week, for want of a steamer to take it on to Bombay. You have little to complain of in this matter, but what the Madras and Calcutta people will say, when they find their own pet steamer coming in without a mail, might be worth recording as a specimen of hard-swearing.

The worst of it all is, that there is nobody to blame in the matter. The facts of the case are as follows:—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Sultan*, now chartered by Government for the Abyssinian expedition, came in from Zoulla with important despatches for Bombay, and an order to be sent on sharp. The transport officer hearing that the *Simla* was due on that same day, detained the *Sultan* till 5 P.M., to give her a chance of taking on the *Simla's* mail to Bombay. At that hour, no steamer being signalled from the westward, the *Sultan* started. Next day the *Simla* turned up, landed her mail, and proceeded on her journey. The Post Office authorities took charge of the mail, and naturally expected that some steamer from Zoulla, Suez, or Berbera, would be running, as they have been doing almost daily since the Abyssinian expedition has got into its swing. But as bad luck would have it, not a single steamer called in on its way to Bombay. Two during the week were signalled from the westward, but whoever they were, passed on without calling in. The Postmaster had the satisfaction of seeing them friskly steaming along the horizon.

However, it is satisfactory to know that with the new arrangements that have just come into force, such a mishap could not possibly re-occur.

News from Abyssinia duller than ever; the latest thing is that they have broken up the Khandeish Mountain Train Battery and handed over their mules to the Land Transport Corps. The 14th Bengal Cavalry have all moved out of this. A curious incident happened while they were encamped at Sheikh Othman. One of their sowars, an Afghan, took deep offence at some reprimand that he had received from his commanding officer. His concern was such that he determined to desert, and accordingly rode off to Lehej with all his arms and accoutrements. The regiment sent a party after him, who ran him to earth in an Arab Sheikh's house. The question became rather serious at this phase: the man must be got back, at all risks, dead or alive; and, on the other hand, could we violate the hospitable sanctuary of our allies the Abdullass, head priests (for it appears the old gentleman occupied that dignified post)? Fortunately, Major Pelliser, the commandant of the regiment, knew the man very well, in fact he had employed him as his personal orderly in India, frequently taking him out on his shooting excursions, &c. Trusting to his influence with the man and disregarding his threats to shoot the first person that entered the room he occupied, Major Pelliser walked into the house, requested the Sheikh's permission to reason with the man, promising that his sanctuary should not be violated in any manner. As soon as the Afghan heard his chief's voice, he came up to him, expressed great contrition, and begged to be allowed to rejoin his troop.

The annual garrison sports came off last Wednesday and Thursday week with great success. The programme comprised twenty different events each day, winding up with the wet ditch of a steeple-chase course, into which nine-tenths of the competitors took that refreshing cold plunge so grateful after a hard day's exercise.

General Russell, our Resident and Brigadier General, has gone to Zoulla, to assume command of the Brigade stationed there. The command of the garrison has consequently devolved upon Colonel Addison, 2nd Queen's, the next senior officer, and the magisterial functions upon Mr. Abbott, at present acting First Political Assistant.

The 26th Cameronians are expected daily. If they only hurry up a little they'll have their right wing in at the fall of Magdala, prophesied to take place about the first week in April.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL OF 13TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Sumatra*, Captain Browne, arrived in the harbour on Saturday about midnight, with the English Mails of the 13th March. She left Suez at 12-25 on the morning of the 23rd, and has brought the following passengers:—

Via Southampton.

Mr. R. F. Malet.
" C. Mayne.
" A. C. Palles.
" T. Bennett.
" C. Rind.
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Benn, 2 infants, and female servant.
Capt. Wm. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, and infant, and female servant.

Via Marseilles.

Mr. T. D. Ferguson.
" Holman.
" L. Singer.
Mr. Whiting.
" W. S. Hill.
Major Thompson.

From Aden.

General Foster.
Capt. Halkerton.
Mr. William Cambridge.
" W. Sweeney.

HEADS OF INTELLIENCE.

(*Home News, March* 13)

The Queen has held the first Drawing-room of the season. The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland to be installed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

The debate on the state of Ireland is proceeding in the House of Commons. It will probably conclude this evening.

A satisfactory debate has taken place upon the Alabama claims.

The Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire how far the native Indian army may be employed on general service in suitable climates.

The Prime Minister has written a public letter denying the interpretation put on his Edinburgh speech by Earl Russell. The Duke of Argyll is to call the attention of the House of Lords to this denial.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been re-elected for North Northamptonshire without opposition.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from Bristol, praying that Sir Morton Peto's seat may be declared vacant.

Mr. Gladstone's Church-rate Bill is making progress in Committee.

The navy estimates show a slight increase in the sum to be voted.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has been created a Cardinal, and it is surmised that he will be the next Pope.

Chief Justice Chase will preside at the trial of President Johnson, impeached by the House of Representatives.

Mr. G. M. Giffard, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant Vice-Chancellorship.

The trial of the Todmorden murderer commences at Manchester Assizes this morning. The Rev. Mr. Plow and his infant child both died yesterday, and Mrs Plow is in danger.

Sir John Trollope is to be raised to the Peerage.

The Irish Fenian Mackay has been tried and acquitted on the charge of murder; but he is detained on that of treason-felony.

A pension of £200 per annum has been conferred on Lady Brewster.

Mr. Disraeli is to preside at the Literary Fund dinner on May 6.

The Scotch Reform Bill has been read the second time without a division.

The hearing of the Coventry election petition against the return of Mr. J. M. Jackson has commenced.

Lieut. A. Andrew, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to resign the service.

GENERAL SAMMARY.

(*Home News, March* 13.)

THE house of Commons is in the thick of the great Irish debate, which had been so long menaced, and so often delayed. Monday night was given to the Scotch Reform Bill, but the debate was not interesting. The only speech of mark was by Mr. Smollett (the descendant of the author of "Roderick Random") who predicted that the coming changes would destroy the character of the House of Commons, would drive gentlemen from it, and give the seats to municipal spouters, or to wealthy railway contractors. Some of us are old enough to remember hearing the same vaticination when the last Reform Act was passed, yet gentlemen are the overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. Scotch Reform was soon disposed of, and then the new and stalwart Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward Hunt (who was re-elected without opposition), inaugurated his reign by a defeat. It was not anything of interest or importance, the subject being merely a measure for transferring certain Irish fines and fees to the consolidated fund, but the Hibernian members chose to see a grievance, and the opposition was so marked that though the new Premier defended the bill, it had to be withdrawn. But Mr. Disraeli defies auguries yet

> But that he holds Sir Roderick's blade
> Clan Alpine's omen, and her aid,

he might not greatly like this stumble on the threshold of office.

Majora Canamus. The Disraeli Government has presented to the House of Commons the views and intentions of the Administration. They may be very briefly set out, though it pleased Lord Mayo, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to occupy more than three hours in the work.

The suspension of the Habeas Corpus is for the protection of Ireland herself, and the whole power there is vested in Irishmen, from the Lord-Lieutenant to the constables. There is no case, therefore, for those who talk of oppression.

Ireland is making marked progress in agriculture, and in the production of cattle and sheep. Crime and pauperism have greatly diminished. Wages and rents have risen, there is an increased payment of duties, and a very great addition to the deposits in savings' banks. There is no case, therefore, for those who talk of decay.

As a commission is inquiring into the Irish Church, Government proposes no immediate measure on that subject. But no levelling process can be tolerated.

A commission is inquiring into Irish railways, and its report shall be followed by a measure for their better management.

A commission is inquiring into primary education, and that subject is not to be touched.

No alteration is to be made in Trinity College or the Queen's University, but an exclusively Catholic University is to be founded, is to have a charter, and is to be endowed by the State, but no immediate demand will be made on behalf of the colleges.

A bill is to be introduced for securing compensation to tenants for the legitimate improvements which they may make, and which they are to register from time to time, as against the landlord, and the bill is to contain clauses by which written contracts shall be encouraged.

The Irish Reform Bill is to be pressed on.

That is what we have been waiting for, and it may possibly recall the celebrated but non-canonical beatitude of those, who, expecting nothing shall not be disappointed. It will be seen that there are just two promises of a substantial character, the Catholic University, and the Contracts and Compensation Bill. Nobody would suppose that a Minister who avowed that he inherited the policy of Lord Derby (that is the Lord Derby of 1867, not the over-thrower of Bishops in old days) and who selected for his Chancellor the man whose denunciation of the enemies of the Irish Church was thought, even by its friends, to be over-bitter, would take the establishment in hand for manipulation, nor was it thought that any land bill of a confiscatory character would be brought in by a cabinet of landlords. It is difficult, indeed, to say what people did expect, and it is, moreover, not unfair to add that if the Irish were like other folks, they would find in these Government proposals the germs of sundry good things, and that, moreover, they indicated very good feeling. In the debate, Mr. Magnire, the Irish champion, likened Ireland to Poland or a Turkish province. But would not Poland have lighted bonfires, had the Czar given her an exclusively Polish University? Would not a Turkish province have wasted a month in fireworks, if the Porte had ordered a secure land tenure? The comparison by Mr. Magnire was absurd, but the way in which these small advances will be received will be equally so. We will not forestall a debate which must be interesting, and may be important, but we may indicate a belief that the Scriptural advice, not to despise the day of small things will be signally disregarded in the struggle.

Ireland has been the "Aaron's serpent, swallowing up the rest," and we have no other Parliamentary item worth note here, except that Mr. Gladstone's bill for the abolition of Church-rates has been carried in principle, the abolishing clause having been voted by 167 to 30. The details are now found to admit of cavil, but there is a greater rock ahead. We have to see how far the Lords, spiritual and temporal, have been "educated." *Apropos* of which word which refers, of course, to Mr. Disraeli's expression in his speech at Edinburgh, the Premier has thought it worth his while to address a letter to the papers, for the purpose of correcting the impression made by his words. He has sought to show that what he meant was that the Conservative party had been educating themselves for several years, into a persuasion that what the Reform Bill did ought to be done. They managed to keep the educational process very dark then, and to affect, with much success, utter ignornnce all through the debates of those years, until it became time to burst upon the world with a blaze of intelligence. The statement of the Primier was easily and mercilessly pulled to pieces, and he had better have let it alone—we m[illegible] doubt whether it was his own idea to write a letter that could so readily be answered, or to w[illegible] all. We may not be doing Lord Malmesbury a wrong in assigning this mistake to the suggestions of a well-meaning but not strong-minded colleague of Mr. Disraeli.

The author of "Conningsby" may have to exercise his skill in the art of bishop-making. The venerable prelate of Winchester is in a precarious condition. This is Dr. Sumner, whose ordination, years ago, through the Marchioness of Conyngham's influence with George the Fourth, occasioned great comment, which was silenced by the high talent, evangelical zeal, and personal amiability of the young bishop. And there is a whisper from the west, which indicates that a hierarch, who, of the above three attributes, has never possessed more than one—the first—is not likely very much longer to rule in Exeter. "His health," says a paragraph (the writer possibly meaning his illness) "gives much uneasiness to his family." It would be affectation, which Dr. Phillpotts would be the first to deride, to express any sentimental feelings about as able and as grasping a churchman as ever wore lawn. Every clergyman's house in his diocese is full of anecdotes in illustration of his peculiarties.

President Johnson has been summoned to his trial. Chief Justice Chase is to preside. If Mr. Johnson refuses to plead, a plea of "Not Guilty" is to be assumed. The Republican party is in stern earnest, and it accepts as a good omen a victory which it has just won in New Hampshire, where it has carried the State elections, and gain there usually indicates good fortune elsewhere. In the event of the suspension of the President, which may be taken as a foregone conclusion, if anything can ever be taken for granted in American politics, Mr. Benjamin Wade will succeed for the brief period before the new election. Mr. Johnson is still defiant, and still insists on his right to insert General Thomas into the War-office. The scenes there are a little undignified, Mr. Stanton having his meals brought in to him, lest, Mr. Johnson should seize the place while the Secretary went home to dinner, and General Thomas incessantly walks in and out, going through the farce of a demand for papers, and sitting in an office as if he expected that they would be brought to him. The President is unlucky, but he is by no means without friends, and there has been a large meeting for the purpose of voting that he is a patriot.

The second son of the only clever brother of Napoleon I., Lucien, is being made a cardinal, with a social parade of ecclesiastical honour. He is a favourite with the Pope. That is all which anybody has grounds for saying on the subject, but it is right to add that there is a good deal of sensational writing on the subject. The new cardinal is young, very like the first and worst Napoleon, and as silent as the third. He is described as moving about Rome, a sort of mystery, and he is curiously watched, and speculations on his destiny are freely indulged in. Bref, the idea which we are told to accept is that Cardinal Bonaparte is destined to the Papal chair, and that the dynasty of Corsica will thus hold France and Rome. All is possible, but we own that there seems to be two or three rather important things in the way, and further, that active minds are building a large superstructure on the fact that Cardinal Bonaparte does not talk politics.

We noted the menace of the Parisian journal, 'Le Pays,' to prove that several of its contemporaries has been bribed into the Prusso-Italian persuasion, and that proof was made conditional on an undertaking not to prosecute. That was given, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday last, out came the evidence. In a quarter of an hour more all Paris was laughing at 'Le Pays' and M. Granier de Cassagnac. His documents consist of nothing but stale old gossip, recorded by a man who has long been dead, and the price which had bribed a score of journalists would not have paid the year's dinner bill of one of them at the Cafe Riche. Never has there been a more decided fiasco, and the best thing that the oratorical and the literary slanderers, M. de Kerveguen and M. de Cassagnac, can do is is to follow Prince Napoleon to Berlin, and stay there until Paris gets a new sensation. Perhaps *Hamlet*, just brought out as an opera, in which Ophelia is seen drowning and floating away with her flowers, may attract attention from the Rosencrantz and Guilderstein of politics. Journalists and others may be interested in hearing that the French Government has carried a clause in the press law, by which it is provided that any allusion to topics of private life, without permission, shall be punished by a heavy fine. If this law be worked, it will kill a vast number of trashy publications which live upon fulsome compliments to a certain class, and low scandal about another. But it is capable of being made very oppresive. The morals of the Empire are so exceedingly like those of the *Decadence*, that it is more convenient to silence a censor than to reform a court. At present, we are fortunate in England in being able to cast such stones, and it is to be hoped that such advantage may long be preserved to us. And we may add, with some satisfaction, that a press law has been necessary to prevent the existence of journals of the class that flourish in Paris. There is not one in all England. There were some, but they have putrified and gone to dust.

The proposition of the Government to take the telegraphs into its own hands is exciting much interest. At present, the companies being independent and hostile, prevent our having anything like a system, we have no assurance of speedy delivery, and the messages are copied, as a rule, in the most bungling manner. We are far behind the Continent and America. But it is proposed to apply the machinery of the Post-office to the telegraphs, and to make their use common and easy. Among the prominent features of the plan, we have reason to believe, are the opening central telegraphic offices at the district post-offices, and subordinate ones at the sorting and receiving offices, and to have central provincial offices in direct communication with those of London—to have deposit offices, that is, offices where there is no telegraph, but where messages may be left for it, at the receiving houses, and to have all messages prepaid by stamps, or written on stamped paper, and the charge to be moderate, including delivery. The day which shall substitute a uniform and business-like system for the present clumsy and uncertain one will bring a great boon. It will be something, too, to get rid of the disquiet with which a telegram is now received in private households—a man hesitates to send a common message, because few ladies have learned not to believe that a telegraphic letter must mean that something dreadful has happened.

Her Majesty has been able to fulfil, thus far, her promise of holding public receptions, and the result has been a feeling of satisfaction among the class which is as likely to go to Timbuctoo as to a Drawing-room, but which rejoices in the improved health of its Sovereign, and also among the class which is benefitted by the trade expenditure caused by these ceremonials. The Prince and Princess of Wales have resumed the round of duties and pleasures which they used to take together before the Princess's illness, and they are especially warm patrons of the theatres, a fact which makes sensible people wish that the stage offered more that should be worthy of princely favour. The heir apparent has a more important business to perform. He will go over to Ireland to be there invested, amid great pomp and state, with the Order of St. Patrick, proceeding which may not be without a certain advantage just now. The acts of the rest of the royal family do not offer material for notice, except that there has been some remark upon the queen of entire concert between the Duke of Edinburgh and the commanders at the colonial stations; though we dare say that quite enough has been made of the matter. A grievance is dearer than life to martinets.

The leading promoters of the Suez Canal scheme have of late had forced on them the conviction that, as now designed, this undertaking will not fulfil its first object, and that it will have to be supplemented by mechanical agencies to enable the ordinary trade with the East to pass from one sea to the other.

The Rev. Mr. Speke has arrived at Genoa, and letters from thence give a favourable account of his health.

The 'Standard' says:—"We are glad to be able to announce that the Government has resolved to send out Mr. Angelo, the distinguished African traveller, to the Somali country, to inquire into the alleged existence of British captives there, and provided with means with which if possible to effect their liberation."

There are some reasons to apprehend that the rumours of a threatened invasion of British Columbia by Fenians are not without foundation. Fenianism has always been strong in that region. The Californians generally have recently taken up the idea of the annexation of the British province with a singular infatuation, and their legislature has recently petitioned the Congress of the United States to acquire or annex the same. It is to be feared that the legal authorities of that State are too much demoralised by this general spasm of covetousness to properly restrain a raid of the kind. Nevertheless, the State Department will hardly fail in the present state of the negotiations between England and the United States, to check the filibusters promptly and firmly.

The Rev. Anthony John Plow, of Todmorden Parsonage, died last evening, March 12, in great agony from the injuries he received on the night of the murder of his servant. Inflammation of the brain was observable on the previous night, and before morning he had become delirious. The infant child of Mr. Plow also died on March 12. It was born only three weeks before the murder, and its unavoidable removal from its mother, after the murderous attack on her, is supposed to be the approximate cause of death. Mrs. Plow has sustained the shock better than was expected. She was not allowed to be present when her husband died. The Rev. Dr. Molesworth arrived at Todmorden soon after 6 o'clock in the evening, but too late to see his son-in-law alive. The grand jury at the Manchester assizes have returned a true bill against Miles Wetherill, for the murder of Jane Smith, at Todmorden. Mr. Assheton Grosse, the foreman, said he was requested to draw the attention of the judge to the extremely gallant conduct of Elizabeth Spink, one of Mr. Plow's servants at the parsonage. The trial was fixed to be taken on Friday morning, March 13. Mr. Campbell Foster, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Addison, are for the prosecution.

Sir G. Bowyer asked in the House of Commons on March 9th whether the Government would consider the delay which would be caused by the new mode of transmitting the mails to Malta. By the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the mails would be conveyed via the Straits of Messina, and would not touch at Malta. Upon application to the colonial-office he was informed that every Tuesday a mail would be sent out to Messina, and that boats from Messina would carry the mails to Malta. The distance was 170 miles, and the consequence was that the mails would take in the transmission a week or ten days instead of five days.—Mr. Sclater-Booth said the Government had already taken into consideration the delay that would be occasioned in the transmission of mails to Malta in consequence of the new arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Postmaster-General had made arrangements by which, in addition to the weekly mails leaving Southampton every Saturday, which reached Malta, via Gibraltar, in nine days, a mail would be despatched every Tuesday via Messina, which would reach Malta in seven days. He did not know that it would be possible to make arrangements which would be more convenient.

Sir S. Northcote has obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable guaranteed Indian railway companies to raise money on debenture stock.

During the Easter holidays the Prince of Wales will go for 10 days to Ireland. His royal highness will be the guest of Lord Abercorn, and at the same time the Duke of Cambridge will share the hospitality of the Earl of Mayo. The visitors will unquestionably be welcomed with the most enthusiastic desire to render every local attraction available. There are, of course, to be reviews and grand entertainments; Punchestown races are fixed for the 16th and 17th of April; but unquestionably the most impressive attraction will be found in the gladness of our impulsive and warm-hearted countrymen to see their prince once more among them. The principal object of the visit is for his royal highness to be installed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The installation will be distinguished by unusual pomp, and the ceremonial will include a public procession through the streets of Dublin.

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' reports that on the night of March 7th, a bottle of Greek fire was flung through the fan sash of a temporary police barrack in Duncan-street. Its contents immediately exploded and sent forth a brilliant flame, but the alarm was speedily raised, and before any damage was done the fire was extinguished. The barrack was unoccupied at the time, a fact which suggests the possibility of the outrage having been committed by some reckless sympathiser and not an actual conspirator. The police found posted on March 8th in various parts of Dublin placards in manuscript, of which the following is a copy. They were embellished with rude sketches of a harp between two pikes, and the words "Erin go bragh" underneath. They are probably the work of one hand:—

Liberty.—God save Ireland.

Brothers and Friends of Irish Liberty—The persecutions of centuries will soon be avenged, and by the force of our arms we will purge our national soil from the curse of misrule. What has been our position hitherto? We laboured hard and constantly, not enjoying the fruits of our industry, but to support the revels of landlords forced upon our forefathers by the English despoilers of our country. Then Ireland expects that every man will do his duty when the time of the glorious struggle arrives. Be united. Remember the cause for which Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin died on an English scaffold. Hurrah for our friends over the main. May the green flag for ever wave over them. When on this little island they may land, may the Saxon foe fly before them. Hurrah for the cause of the pike, which means the downfall of Great Britain. Her red flag will trail in the dust, and her Parliament laws will be spit on.

Mr. Train has issued the prospectus of a new penny journal, which he is to conduct during his detention in the Dublin Marshalsea, with the title of 'George Francis Train's First Epistle to the Philistines, or America in an English Gaol.'

Papers laid before Parliament give an account of the steps taken in August last, on the president of the Republic refusing to recognise the representatives of the British Government, or of any power which had acknowledged the *de facto* government of the late Emperor Maximilian. The president maintained that these Powers had thereby put an end to the friendly treaty relations which they had concluded with the Mexican Republic, and that the Convention of London placed the three Powers that signed it in a state of war with the Republic; but he professed his readiness to conclude new treaties, in lieu of the former thus annulled, when circumstances should permit, on conditions equitable and suitable, especially in reference to the interests of trade. Lord Stanley thereupon directed her Majesty's acting *charge d'affaires* to withdraw from Mexico with his mission. The British consuls, except the consul at the city of Mexico, whom the government of Mexico had formally refused to recognise in certain judicial proceedings, were ordered to remain, and to conduct themselves cautiously, but in case of need to make verbal representations to the authorities in behalf of British interests. Before his departure the British charge formally placed under the protection of the Mexican government the persons and property of British subjects, calling upon that government, in fulfilment of the duty for which all States are responsible, to extend full justice and protection to them. The minister promised that British subjects in Mexico should have the efficacious protection of the laws. Messrs. Barron, Forbes, and Co. were requested to undertake the agency for the British Convention Fund, and had soon to report the resolution of the Mexican government to treat the Convention as annulled, and proceen to the amortisation of the bonds by periodical auctions, the bonds of the best bidder to be preferred.

The Abyssinian Blue-book tells the story of a mishap on an interchange of presents between her Majesty and the late King of Shoa. The young king, to whose father we had sent a mission on an extensive scale, despatched to Aden some elephants' tusks and rhinoceros' horns as a present for her Majesty, with a complimentary letter, in which, however, he complained that the Queen had not sent to him on his accession, and ashed her Majesty to him 1,500 dollars, or, if she had gold at hand, he would wish the same amount of gold, and also that her Majesty would send him "persons who could make a crown and cannon, and paint pictures and build palaces." It fell to Lord Palmerston to answer the royal letter. On behalf of the Queen he reciprocated congratulations and good wishes, and he sent 300 sovereigns, as desired, but added, with respect to the wish for the assistance of men skilled in the arts, "that the distance between England and Shoa was great, and a journey would occupy much time, and, moreover, the workmen in the Queen's dominions were at that time (1849) much employed; but that if any should be at liberty at any future time and willing to go to Shoa, the Queen would be very glad that any of her subjects should be of use to the king in any of the things which he mentioned." The King of Shoa being at war, and in the field, it was a long time before the letter and the sovereigns reached him; but in 1852 Captain Haines, Political Agent at Aden to the Government of India, was surprised by the arrival of a messenger bringing back the box of sovereigns, and bearing also a letter from the king. The king had been extremely angry when he found that only a small box was sent him, and said that Commander Harris brought his father presents that required 150 camels to carry them. Proceeding to open the box, the king tried one sovereign in the fire and cut another in two, "but could not make it out gold. It became brass. He had asked for real gold that would not turn to brass. He therefore sent back the box of brass coins." The king's messenger claimed 100 German crowns, as the king declined remunerating him; but Captain Haines also declined, as he had not employed him. The box of rejected sovereigns was sent back to England. The poor king's reign and life came to an end before long. Theodore, fighting his way to supreme power in Abyssinia, attacked and subdued Shoa; its ruler took refuge in the forests, and there sickened and died.

The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next, will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden, the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan Peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 6 min. 46 sec. At the date in question the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will be not far from its apogee; a two fold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at its smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavours to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the south-west monsoon will be in full blast in the 18th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of mountain ranges. For this reason, M. Leverrier, of the Imperial Observatory, at Paris, recommends that some of the French ships in the Gulf of Siam should be employed in searching for a suitable place on the eastern side of the Malayan peninsula for a complete series of observations. If this recommendation is to be carried out, it is clear that Rear-Admiral Ohier, who is in command at Saigon, has no time to lose. Preparations for observations of such delicacy and importance as are involved in the eclipse cannot be made with a scramble, and August will soon be here. On the other hand, we may hope that English science will accomplish some good work on this important occasion. Last year, as was mentioned by General Sabine in his anniversary address to the Royal Society, the Council of the Society gave orders for the construction of telescopes, spectroscopes, polariscopes, actinometers, and other instruments, suitable for observation of the eclipse. These were sent out to India under the charge of Lieut. Herschel (son of Sir John Herschel), an officer attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey; and news of their arrival has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Director of the Survey. Full instructions accompany the instruments, so that the observers will work on a definite and well arranged plan; and if weather and other circumstances be propitious, the phenomena of an eclipse will be studied better than ever before. The "corona" and the "red flames" will be carefully examined; if they reflect to us the light of the photosphere, their spectra will be identical, or nearly so, with the ordinary solar spectrum. If, however, either is self-luminous some notion of its constitution may be obtained by the prism.

Overland Mail.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Yesterday the Queen held the first Drawing-room for the season. There was an extremely large attendance of the nobility, and also of ambassadors, all anxious to great Her Majesty's first appearance in these great State ceremonials since the demise of the late lamented Prince Consort. Her Majesty entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Teck. The Queen wore a black moire antique dress, with train trimmed with crape aad jet, and a diadem of opals and diamonds over a long white crape lisse veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooch of opals and diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia. The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of white silk, with bouffants of tulle veiled in silver, and fastened with knots of black and gold edged with silver fringe; a tunique Marie Antoinette and corsage of white poult de soie, trimmed with silver and volant of fine Brussels lace; train of black poult de soie, edged with gold and silver fringe. Head-dress, diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, the Order of Catherine of Prussia, and the Danish Order. Princess Christian wore a train of white moire antique, trimmed with Honiton lace; a petticoat of white silk, trimmed with tulle and Honiton lace, and bunches of white roses. Head-dress, diadem and feathers. Ornaments, necklace and stomacher of diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, and Portuguese. Princess Louise wore a train of white satin, with petticoat of tulle over silk, handsomely trimmed with rouleaux of satin and fringe. Head-dress, velvet bands ornamented with diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, diamonds. Victoria Order and order of St. Isabel.

The *Post* states that the prevailing style of head-dress at the Drawing-room consisted of bandeaux Louis XV., with a modification of the chignon, and flowers, plumes, and veils. Amongst the young ladies who made their debut yesterday, and who adopted this style of coiffure were the Lady Alexina Duff, Lady Mary Cecil, and Miss Van de Weyer.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.—A return has just been published of all the stocks, loans, and other liabilities chargeable on the East India revenues, at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out, viz., England to December 31, and India to September 30, 1867. From this return it appears that at the date named the registered debt of India was 62,812,138*l.*; the loans amounted to 2,660,833*l.*; treasury notes, to 2,069,009*l.*; service funds, to 6,211,805*l.*; bills payable, to 890,491*l.*; and deposits and miscellaneous charges, to 7,447,128*l.* The total debt amounted to 22,091,404*l.*, of which sum 74,366,854*l.* bore interest, and the remainder did not. In the English account the total liabilities in December 1867, were 31,595,495*l.*, made up as follows: East Indian Bonds, 5,020,917*l.*; East India Debentures, 4,997,500*l.*; Indian Five per Cent. stock, 17,100,000*l.*; Indian Four per Cent. stock, 2,900,000*l.*; owing for exports, 211,432*l.*; War Office and Admiralty claims, 398,917*l.*; capital of Indian railway and other guaranteed companies remaining in the home treasury after deducting sums (partly estimated), drawn by them in India, 438,113*l.*; bills of exchange, 3,130*l.*; miscellaneous, 524,481*l.* The above is, however, exclusive of the charge upon the revenues of India, of the dividend of 10*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the East India Company, amounting to 6,000,000*l.* It is also to be observed that there are contingent liabilities in respect of interest, guaranteed Indian railway and other companies, and of repayments to them of capital expended, but no estimate can be formed of these liabilities.

MR. RASSAM'S RECEIPTS FROM KING THEODORE.—In a letter addressed by Brigadier-General W. L. Merewether to Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian field force, and dated "Camp Zoulla, January 18," the former says:—"A discussion took place in Parliament regarding the money received from King Theodorus by Mr. Rassam. In justice to the latter gentleman, I have the honour to state that the money so received was at once credited by him to Government, and appears so in his accounts, with a foot note that 6,800 dollars were taken back from him by the King, when the mission was imprisoned in July 1866." This letter appears amongst some Parliamentary papers recently isshed.

DR. KRAPF.—Sir R. Napier writes to the Secretary of State for India, that he has been reluctantly compelled to allow Dr. Krapf, who was engaged as Amharic dragoman, to quit the expedition, as he has lost his health in the performance of his duties, and has been recommended by his medical attendant to proceed immediately to Europe. Sir R. Napier speaks very warmly of Dr. Krapf's services, and says it will be difficult to

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

RAJCOTE, 26TH MARCH.

THE hot weather, which has fully set in, seems to have affected the cranium of one or two officials, who have within the last day or two committed themselves to an act of injustice unparalleled by any that has come under my observation.

A Banian and a Naghur, both respectable men, and whose reputation was spotless, had occasion to give evidence in the Court of the Deputy Superintendent of Rajcote in a civil suit; both of them stated what they had heard and knew to be the truth; the defendant to the suit and one of his chums repudiated the statements made by the Banian and Naghur. The Deputy Superintendent, in his wisdom, and without a particle of reliable evidence, pronounced these two men to be guilty of having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced them to three months' simple imprisonment. The aggrieved parties have appealed, and there can be no doubt of the reversal of the conviction and sentence; but it is, I think, extremely hard that respectable men should be subject to such indignities on account of the inexperience or vagaries of men vested with power. Mr. Cursondass Mooljee may, for all I know, be an intelligent and well-informed man, but this act of his betrays I think utter want of administrative abilities, and leads to the supposition that he is influenced by his subordinates. In either case the fault committed is a grave one, and is deserving of suitable notice.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur has organized a corps called the Jam's "Guards," under command of Mr. A. C. Braganza, lately head accountant in the Agency, and I hear that it is well-equipped and armed, and has an excellent band, both string and brass. The corps is located at a place called Khumbalia, about forty miles distant from Nowanuggur. The commandant, one or two native officers, and about twenty-five bandsmen being Roman Catholic Christians, the chaplain of that persuasion the Rev. Mr. Oliveira visited that place lately and administered to their spiritual wants—he also purposes visiting Dwarka, where it appears there are some thirty Christians. This speaks well of the zeal and earnestness of Mr. Oliveira.

A new road is under construction between this and Nowanuggur, sixty miles. The cost will be borne by the Jam, but the superintendence will be under the local civil engineer.

The station garden, which was in a state of decline lately, is rapidly improving under the energetic superintendence of its new manager, Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, Commissariat agent.

The Political Agent is expected to return to head-quarters on the 30th, where heavy work in the shape of political and criminal trials is awaiting him.

BARODA, 27TH MARCH.

WE are fairly in the hot season now, and those who can get away from this oven are already on the move. Bulsar and Teetul are the favourite rendezvous for the overheated ones of Baroda and Ahmedabad; and even Surat, though possessed of Domus, sends a fair proportion of visitors to Bulsar when there are any to send. The troops engaged in the small war are not all in yet. Captain Macleod and Lieutenant Hay have arrived, but Lieutenant Barnes is still out in the jungles. There is absolutely no news but the above, except, perhaps, the fact that Colonel Powell has returned to his command, which is scarcely news.

I dare say you have never heard the authentic legend of the formation of "Pawn Ghar," one of our sanataria. I had an opportunity of hearing it the other day, and as it is rather peculiar I have determined to bore you with it, as follows:—

"Once upon a time," to begin with the orthodox formula, "there lived an intensely holy Gosein. Now, there have been many holy Goseins at different periods, and probably many are still in existence. This Gosein, however, was a perfect whale at holiness, not content with the minimum of dirt necessary to ordinary sanctity, he transcended all his fellow-Goseins in uncleanliness, till the odour of sanctity precluded by its pungency all hope of emulation on the part of his confreres. Once fully established in religious supremacy, he, of course, proceeded to work outrageous miracles. People came from all quarters to see him, paid their fees,—for he was not above money, probably on the principle that as dirt was necessary, filthy lucre was a royal road to uncleanliness,—and departed completely cured. No saint in the calendar could have competed with him in miraculous cures, no London physician in his capacity for fees. He was senior wrangler in sanctity and double first at receiving money. In spite of his popularity with all classes, our Gosein was seemingly a simple person. He would care all alike, rich and poor, and accepted his reward, whether great or little, with equally profound salaams. The poor ryot was cured of scrofula, and the rich zamindar of gout or its equivalent, with equal alacrity. In short, such is he of man has seldom been vouchsafed to us, nor one so dirty. Though immensely rich our friend's live-stock was not large. His wants were few; a little ghee and rice made him happy for a great many days.

To supply him with milk and cream, he kept a cow. This cow naturally partook to a certain degree of his sanctity. Her milk was holy milk, and the ghee made therefrom peculiarly unctuous. We may easily imagine, then, that cow and Gosein were bound together by ties of unvarying affection. Near the humble dwelling of the famous saint lay a huge pit, about 6,000 feet in depth, and a few miles broad. This hole had existed from time immemorial, and seems to have been of no use, but to swallow up stray animals belonging to the neighbouring villages. The cow abovementioned being of a speculative disposition, and, moreover, addicted to wandering about independently in search of grass, must need proceed to investigate this dangerous abyss. Unfortunately, ever since the days of Bluebeard, inquisitiveness and impertinent curiosity have invariably met with their deserts. This incautious cow, unmindful of precedents, approached the edge, her foot or feet slipped, and in she fell. Now, we all know how it fared with Humpty Dumpty in a similar predicament:—not all the cavalry of His Majesty the King, aided by the whole of his available infantry, were able to replace him in his former conspicuous but unnecessary position: so with the cow. On arriving at the depth of 6,000 feet, (unhurt of course, as how should such reflected holiness suffer), she was at once aware of the fruitlessness of attempting to scale the walls; she, therefore, resigned herself to fate, and commenced to chew the cud, for which she had ample leisure. We will leave her there, and return to the Gosein. When he had received his last patient, pocketed his last fee, and the last carriage had rolled away from the door, he bethought himself of, not of his cow but, his tiffin. He got over his tiffin without the aid of the cow; but when night began to come on, and the usual time for milking her approached, his holiness sallied forth to look for her. He looked north, south, east and west, he looked up into the sky, and down on the ground, but he saw no signs of the lost animal. He went to his temple, and disturbed the gods with unpleasant clanging on a muffin bell, but still no signs of his cow. At last he thought of the pit, which he considered might hold several cows, and be far from full. So he set off in a hungry state, for he had no dinner, and soon arrived at the brink. It was some minutes before he could see clearly, the pit was so deep, but, as soon as the cow saw him, and heard him shout, she answered. "Hullo"! said the Gosein. "Eh! what"? returned the cow, looking up and ceasing to chew the cud. "Is that you, or is it some other cow?" enquired the Gosein. "Oh, of course, it's not me," she answered, ironically, and regardless of grammar, "it's not me, oh no!"—and she put her hoof to her nose in derision. "How do you intend to get out?" enquired the Gosein. "You ought to know best, or what's the good of all that holiness combined with dirt, which renders you so attractive?" was the answer. On hearing this, the Gosein became thoughtful. "Suppose," he thought, "I punish her by leaving her here, eh?—then what should I do for ghee? Why I should become clean, I do believe"! This idea so horrified him, that he came to a determination at once. "Hey!" he shouted, "look here; if you'll promise to give me no more of your cheek, I'll get you out." "Done"! said the cow. Fire away." "You'll have to do it yourself, though," said the holy man. "We'll, look sharp, what is it?" "Why you must *milk yourself*"! was the answer. "*Milk myself!* By Vishnu! I should like to know what use that'll be." "Never mind, go ahead. Can you swim, by the bye?" "Don't know, never tried, but I've seen a frog do it." "Was it a bull-frog?" "Yes." "Fire away, then, you'll do." So the cow began to milk herself, and as she continued to milk the fluid commenced to fill the chasm. It reached her knees, her sides, at length she floated, but continued milking the milk, rising higher and higher. After a few minutes continuous milking the pit, 6,000 feet deep and a few miles broad, was completely filled with new milk, and the holy cow stepped out, covered with little pats of butter churned by her exertions. This woeful waste of good milk, was all very well once in a way, when a Goseins' cow was in danger, but it would not do to make a practice of it (moral sentiment). The cow and Gosein, or rather Gosein & Co., returned together, none the worse for their evening's amusement. On reaching home the Gosein sat down to reflect. "This hole!" he soliloquised, "must be filled up. I don't know of any one who would jump into it for a consideration, or without reward like Quintus Curtius. And, if I ask the P. W. D. to do it, they'll take no end of a time, and I shall have to correspond with the Superintendent of Tape and Sealing-wax. They might, too, do it departmentally instead of by contract, and I should have no pickings! I could, perhaps, get my cow appointed overseer, and she'd be sure to rise in the department; but I won't hurt her feelings by suggesting the degradation."

We may judge from the above that the P. W. D. of the period was in very much the same condition as at present. After further cogitation, however, the Gosein decided on a suitable course to pursue. He would go and see *Father Himalaya*. So he wrote over his door—"Gone abroad, will return in six weeks"—and gave his address to his cow,—"Care of Father Himalaya, Upper Hindustan," with strict orders to write, should anything of importance occur. After a prosperous journey he arrived at his destination. Father Himalaya was a very old gentleman with very white hair, and a benevolent expression of countenance. He was rarely angry, except at the beginning of the rains and at the end, when he grumbled, and even roared in a very violent manner. Our Gosein requested an interview with the old gentleman, and stated his errand. He wished, he said, to fill up a large hole near his house, which was inconvenient to human beings, though scarcely large enough for the Father to put his head into. He thought it useless to apply to the P. W. D., for he could expect nothing out of them but plans and circumlocution, which, though very nice in their way, are not calculated to fill up large gaps. Father Himalaya looked at the Gosein dubiously, winked, and laughed at this allusion, to such an extent, that people said,—"How it thunders, but there is no rain with it, we thought the rains were coming on." "I'll do it, for you," said the old fellow. He then called to one of his family, a young mountain, about 8,000 feet high and broad in proportion. "Look here, my boy," he said, "I want you to go with this—this—" "Gosein," said the holy man with a bow,—"this Gosein, and sit down in a pit he is suffering from, near his door." "All right, I'll go," said the boy, "but not unless my younger brother goes with me." "Take him, then, and get along," answered the parent. The Gosein then said good-bye, and set off with his friends. Master Himalaya set down in the hole, and completely filled it up, leaving his head out, about 2,000 feet high. His little brother went into Khandeish, but, I am sorry to say, I have forgotton his name. Master Himalaya is now called "Paun Ghar," or "Quarter House," because three-fourths of him are in the ground and one-fourth out. The Gosein died in the same odour in which he lived, after having cured many more patients. His cow died about the same time, very much respected, but a confirmed enemy of the Government of the period, in consequence, it is said, of an offer of an appointment in the P. W. D. "Horse Radish to her remains!"—peas being out of season.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(The Englishman, March 30.)

WE hear by telegram, that on Friday the Maharajah of Mysore died at the age of 72, after a reign of 69 years. The deceased prince, Kristna Raj Wudayer, was the grandson of the Hindoo Rajah deposed by Hyder Ali in 1759. For forty years the family of Hyder held possession of the throne of Mysore, and on the death of Tippoo Sultan in 1799, the Hindoo family, which had scarcely secured the throne ere it was supplanted by Hyder Ali was restored, in obedience to a treaty entered into with Trimul Rao in 1782. At the time when the British Government made so Quixotic a use of the fortune of war, the object of its bounty was a child three years old. During his minroity the administration of the territory fell into the hands of a Brahmin Minister, Poornia, who conducted the affairs of the State with the utmost prudence and the greatest success. In 1812, however, the Dewan made over the trust he had discharged so worthily to the feeble hands of the young Rajah Kristna Raj Wadyer who had come of a race, which new to the uses of power, had shown only a capacity for turning these uses to a most selfish account. The cares of authority in their case seemed only synonymous with the cares of amassing vast wealth, or the cares of dissipating that wealth in the most unworthy pleasures. Dewan Poornia made over to his master a realm flourishing and content and a treasury which held upwards of £2,000,000, the savings of an able and successful administration. The Maharajah was not long in discovering to the world his unfitness for the honors to which a feeble and unjust policy had called him. During nineteen years his government bore hardly on his subjects, until, at last, in a fever of impatience at his rule his subjects rose in well-justified rebellion. The state of the country was such, the mis-government charged against the Rajah, by this time a man in the prime of life, were so glaring, that the Government of Lord William Bentinck felt itself compelled, by its fears for the peace of the neighbouring British districts, to interfere and assume the direct government of the country.

The reasons for this step were that for twenty years the provisions of the grant had been flagrantly violated and because the Maharajah had no hereditary rights,—such rights had been for forty years in abeyance,—and because the British had acquired Mysore by the sword, from a dynasty whose legal possession of the throne had been recognised by every power in Southern India. When, therefore, the Government of India assumed charge of the Mysore State, it held out to the Maharajah no hope of a restoration during his own life time, and only a probable restoration to a native dynasty at some future time, should such a measure seem called for to the Governor-General.

The Maharajah, however, spent the whole of the rest of his life in intrigues for a restoration. In 1861 his application was refused, but under Lord Cranbourne, a more sentimental policy prevailing, his adoption of a son was recognised, and a conditional promise given of the succession being made to the young Prince. The Government of India will therefore recognise the minor adopted Prince as successor to the Maharajah, but the administration will suffer no change. The Mysore question is the most glaring of the instances of the ventilation of the grievances of Indian Chiefs by English adventurers, and of the mischief which a sentimental, as opposed to a just and practical, policy may work.

The following notification was published in an extraordinary to the *Gazette of India* of 30th March:—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council announces with sorrow the death, on the 27th of March, of His Highness Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharajah of Mysore, a Prince who from his earliest years had lived in friendship and connexion with the British Government in India. In accordance with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, His Highness Chamrajaindra Wudayer Bahadoor the adopted son of the late Maharajah has been recognized and proclaimed as Maharajah of Mysore, in virtue of the Proclamation hereto appended: The Maharajah being now a minor, the government and administration of the Territories of Mysore will, during His Highness' minority, be conducted under the direction of the Commissioner in the same manner as heretofore. And all matters relating to the Maharajah's household, and to the due protection in comfort and dignity of the family, will be regulated by the same authority. The conditions under which the Government of Mysore will be entrusted to the Maharajah, will remain for consideration at the time when His Highness shall arrive at the proper age.

R. TEMPLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces to the Chiefs and People of Mysore the death of His Highness the Maharajah Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharajah had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

His Highness Chamrajaindra Wudayer Bahadoor, at present a minor, the adopted son of the late Maharajah is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor and as Maharajah of the Mysore Territories. During the minority of His Highness the said Territories will be administered in His Highness's name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

When His Highness shall attain to the period of majorty, that is, the age of eighteen years, and if His Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the Government of the country will be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

R. TEMPLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £200,000.
HEAD OF ICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	ls. 11¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	.....	ls. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	ls. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	ls. 11½d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	ls. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	ls. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	ls. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	ls. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... ls. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5-8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11½ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3-8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3.8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868 EDWARD MORRIS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,250.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3	do.	... at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2	do.	... at 1s. 11½d. "
1	do.	... at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand		... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11 3/8d. "
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 9/16d. "
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand		..... 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....
On Ireland	do.	.....

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. ... 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 "
3 do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		...	at 1s. 11 11/16d. per Rupee.
4	do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3	do.	...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2	do.	...	... at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
1	do.	...	... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (if sent Office)		...	... at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Re. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862; 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £788,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies,
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN's PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-3. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.—FOR SALE for export only, 2 breech-loading CARBINES, with Moulds and Plugs for muzzle-loading,—sighted for 1,000 yards.

CHARLES CARTER.
1, Bruce Lane, 2nd April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MONTROSE."—FOR SALE, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, of solid Mahogany, by Thurston, with Slate Bed, Cloth, Billiard Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board, &c., complete. Sets of single HARNESS plated on German Silver. Double-barrel RIFLES by "Reilly," of Oxford Street, in cases complete. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA,
Parell Road, Byculla.
Bombay, 10th March 1868.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers.....Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only..... " 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*.

London—VIATUR & Co.; Calcutta—THACKER & Co.; Bombay—THACKER & WOODHALL, and *Duffur Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Mooltan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a fresh shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN OR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying and preserving the soles and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A second-hand English-built Buggy, in excellent order, by George Briggs, London.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property an officer of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by R. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast-trotting Bay large Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness, complete.

The above Carriage and Horses, either one or pair, can be sold together or separately.

The turn-out to be seen daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge